

the grazing of the saggy chargers of
and Calmuc on the banks of the
Loire, and that the Croat and
more leave a vintage of blood in
out their masters' defiance far above
the hoarse breezes of the English
you will recollect that the Slavonic
population one-third of its popula-
tion one of them are more than half

Better, far better, for the latter
e been if she had met this question

... and the peoples of the whole Con-
 volution, stood ready to aid her,
 Forts to clin the claws of this grizzly

he business interests of Britain quiet,
of that Russia's reaction tendency

privileges, induced the aristocracy to crown the Emperor of Austria, to oblige him, to force their Government to resist against her when engaged in a cruel contest with Hungary. But the rights of the people, who were content to become virtually just as the Emperor as Prussia is at present, have implicit faith, however, that the contest, which is now so, to her aid the people, rather than governments of the Continent, giving them as the reward of their assistance, as her only hope of the saving of between England and Russia for India—for such is to be its cause—proceeds, and that the cause must be for the happening of these events, the womb of very distant futurity, the history of the world's progress is but there is no doubt that the people, as a block as they be the

[illegible]

number of the permanent committee of
Orléanists and Chambordists, and
therefore anxious to play at Chambord
against the President. The real Re-
publicans desire to play at the same
game; the commander is at least as
public confidence as the President or
any other political interests, which,
in order to place him in a position
to end—
and he refuses to play
under, there is no change in the condi-
tion in France, worthy of note. Leaders
continue to intrigue and quarrel,
people—the real State—seem to care as
squabbles in which they are engaged,
singing and buzzing of so many house-

ing to the terms of the law, the army
berate; in virtue of the regulations
it is bound to abstain from every
n, and to utter no cries when under
General-in-chief reminds the troops
his command, of these orders.
"CHIANG KAI-SHENG, *General-in-chief*.
November 2d."

Popery" excitement in England ap-
pe on the increase. This is manifest
r enthusiasm with which the so-called
y," the Church of Rome, was anath-
ridiculed by the mob throughout

where, where, colonial Guys and dimming
 attending Bishops and Cardinals,
 sororship, with a swarm of very little
 The Protestants in their hatred
 to this celebration; for the inscriptions
 and, their expensive accompanied
 that their fury knew no bounds.
 which unlucky pawns near were
 in lieu (and contempt) of human
 er, effigies of Cardinal Wiseman,
 Bishop of Westminster, on which
 presence of several thousand spec-
 Cardinal first caught fire, which was
 he in insupportable agony, and
 failure of Wiseman to work much for
 of Catholicity in Britain.

of bigoted Protestantism, this un-
 exhibition was a success because it
 —nothing more—to Rome. On the

[illegible]

After it may, serves greatly to thwart
 Force. I would be liberal, even to the
 point of this creed works better than
 at of Christianity, it is the true faith,
 the faith in nothing. A belief and
 that the history of civilization proves
 fitness of the great truths which
 that, renders me, at least, a firm be-
 liever will stand the triumph under
 on they have to encounter.

LIBERALIST.

Various medical discovery has long
 Paris is the mother of curing
 by statistics, by applying a small jet
 the ear of the side affected. This
 is known and employed for ages among
 us in Persia and in Portugal, is now
 al use in some parts of Corsica. Ser-

LETTER FROM LONDON.
LONDON, November 15, 1850.
To the Editor of the National Era:
The building for the great Industrial Exhibition goes steadily up, and not very many weeks will transpire before the shell at least will be completed.
Prince Albert came up from Windsor to visit it, a week ago to-day, and was much pleased, it is said, with the progress which the workmen have made. On the 4th, that the Queen had designed a carpet, and Prince Albert executed several pieces of sculpture, for the exhibition. Her celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond is to be exhibited in the new department. This is setting the example for the People in a most worthy manner, by loyalty. These comparatively trifling occurrences add very much to the popularity of Her Majesty and the Prince. I doubt if ever there sat upon a throne a woman who was more enthusiastically loved than Victoria Guelph.
I intended to have noticed in my last letter the *corps* of the British Anti-Slavery and Church Army, held in the London Tavern, yesterday week night. Samuel May, Esq., one of the reformers in England, was called to the chair, and the Secretary read the Annual Report on behalf of the Executive Committee. The Rev. John Burdett made one of his speeches, which are always overflowing with wit and good humor. He was followed by Charles Gilpin, who made an ardent speech against Church opinion, and exposed the present "catholic cry of 'No Popery!'" But Edward Mill made the speech of the evening. It was a masterly effort in favor of individualism against catholicism, and appeared to be appreciated by his large audience.
The Society is now in the third year of its existence, and has already grown to be one of the most powerful reforming societies in the Kingdom. It expects the coming winter to go with increased vigor, through lectures and the press.
The Churchmen are doing their best to so direct the present excitement against Catholicism that it shall add to the strength of State-Churchism.
There can be no doubt that, under the peculiar circumstances, the Pope's conduct was an insult to England; all parties agree to this; but the State-Church is a living insult to all dissenters, and something beside a mere insult, too, for it robs them of their goods to support a system which they abhor; therefore the dissenters will not join heartily in the "No Popery!" cry of the Churchmen, for it is a clean cry, not to give the hanging-paras a longer lease of the old things which they enjoy at present!
Last Saturday was "Lord Mayor's Day" here, and was celebrated with more than usual life and pomp and circumstance. From an early hour in the morning, until late at night, the streets were choked up with masses of people and carriages. The railway companies ran excursion trains, so that hundreds and thousands of the inhabitants of the country and provincial towns were here to partake in the gayeties of the occasion.
The display this year was entirely different from that which has heretofore taken place. Everything shrouded forth peace, and prosperity, and happiness, while before, there have been numerous displays, something after the style of Gog and Magog in the Guildhall. The character of Peace was represented in the procession by a

troop from Hesse. By a royal order, all Prussian subjects belonging to the army were recruited from any foreign State. This order will strike a fatal blow at the poor Hessian army, as it will deprive it of its most valuable officers. War has seemed to be a certainty; but at this moment there is a brighter prospect of peace. Prussia, with all her bluster, is gradually withdrawing her troops to the frontiers of Hesse, and it is expected that she will soon evacuate Cassel. This is the prospect at present, and the Hessians and Hottentots, I am afraid, will not fare so well as they deserve.
When the Prussian troops entered the Electorate, they received no shouts of welcome, for the Hessians knew they were not the real friends of liberty. Perhaps the people of Prussia are sincere friends of freedom; but the rulers and the army are not. No one can tell yet what will be the result of the dispute; the next wave may be of battle and the harbor, but I think not.
A great ball was held last evening in the Guildhall, for the benefit of Polish exiles. The Lord Mayor of London was there, and Lord Dufferin, Stuart, and hundreds of others. The Prince tried his best to cry it down, but could not do it, for it was largely anti-slavery.
THE FREE PRESSMAN is published at Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, at \$2 a year, by Mr. Clark.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
Yellow-clemons of the Senate, and House of Representatives:
Being suddenly called, in the midst of the last session of Congress, by a painful disposition of the moment seemed to require. The country which I now hold, I content myself with such communications to the Legislature as the exigency of the moment seemed to require. The country was shrouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time nor the occasion appeared to require or to justify, on my part, any general expression of political opinions, or any announcement of the principles which would govern me in the discharge of the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assembling of Congress to make known my sentiments, in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the Government, both in its intercourse with foreign nations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs.
Nations, like individuals in a state of nature, are equal and independent, possessing certain rights, and owing certain duties to each other, arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations; which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, there are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.
Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of Government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances arising from their necessary and unavoidable relations, which rights and duties there is no common human authority to protect and enforce. Still, there are rights and duties, binding in morals, in conscience, and in honor, although there is no tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.
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the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues. In no country, I think, is so great a population, and where few persons appointed to office can be known by the appointing power, and misanthropic appointments be made, notwithstanding the great and inevitable evils which result from such appointments. In such cases, the power of removal may be properly exercised; and neglect of duty or malfeasance in office will be no more tolerated in individuals appointed by myself than in those appointed by others.
An inquiry in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations takes place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of all nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other States, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.
A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting powers, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made. In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other subjects must be accomplished between the contracting powers. First, the designation and establishment of a free port at each end of the canal.
Second, an agreement fixing the distance from the shore within which belligerent maritime operations should not be carried on. On these points there is little doubt that the two Governments will come to an understanding.
The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicaragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal between the two oceans, through the territory of that State, have made progress in their preliminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in operation, it is to be hoped that the guarantees which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this Government, which may be requisite for this purpose, to be so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and successful close.
Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distant and the difficulty of intercourse between this Government and that of Nicaragua; but as intelligence has just been received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government, to reside at Washington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the two Governments.
Citizens of the United States have undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under grants of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that Government shall have consented to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as may be necessary to import a feeling of security to those who may embark their property in the enterprise. Negotiations are pending for the accomplishment of that object, and a hope is confidently entertained that, when the Government of Mexico shall become fully sensible of the advantages which that country would derive from the completion of such

the public debt, amounting to eight million six-hundred thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-one cents, (\$8,679,886.56) must be provided for within the next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans.
All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of Government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and is their chief object, of course, to replenish the Treasury. But if, in doing this, an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.
A duty laid upon an article which is not produced in this country—such as tea or coffee—adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly or wholly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same article, which is brought into the market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that at which the domestic article can be sold, thereby throwing a part of the duty upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process creates the skill and invites the capital which finally enable us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been procured from abroad, thereby benefiting both the producer and the consumer at home. The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war as well as in peace.
A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction, and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to other countries, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been aided by its fallacious protection. What the manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has protruded some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial production of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.
The papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will disclose frauds attempted upon the revenue, in variety and amount so great as to justify the conclusion that it is impossible, under any system of ad valorem duties levied upon the foreign cost, or value of the article, to secure an honest observance and an efficient administration of the laws. The fraudulent devices to evade the law, which have been detected by the vigilance of the appraisers, leave no room to doubt that similar impositions not discovered, in a large amount, have been successfully practiced since the enactment of the law now in force. This state of things has already had a prejudicial influence upon those engaged in foreign commerce. It has a tendency to drive the honest trader from the business of importing, and to attract that important branch of employment into the hands of unscrupulous and dishonest men, who are alike regardless of law and the collections of the revenue.

necessary, over the State of California, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, but it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.
The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of California and New Mexico have given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these acquisitions of our frontiers are estimated to embrace a population of one hundred and twenty-four thousand of war.
Texas and New Mexico are surrounded by powerful tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant terror and annoyance to the inhabitants. Separating into small predatory bands, and always nomadic, they overrun the country, devastating farms, destroying crops, driving off whole herds of cattle, and occasionally murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity. The great roads leading into the country are infested by these within our borders, it exposed to these hordes of savages, and the military force stationed in that country (although forming a large proportion of the army) is represented as entirely inadequate to our own protection and the fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The principal difficulty is in cavalry, and I recommend that Congress should, at an early period, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.
For further suggestions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests and the defense of our frontier, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.
I cannot also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the last-mentioned report, and in the letter of the General-in-Chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies, that it would be superfluous in me to say anything more than barely to express my cordial approval of the proposed object.
The navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and, with the exception of a single steamer on the Northern lakes, the vessels in commission are distributed in six different squadrons.
The report of the head of that Department will exhibit the services of these squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each, during the past year. It is a source of gratification, that while they have been constantly prepared for any hostile emergency, they have everywhere met with the respect and courtesy due as well to the dignity as to the peaceful dispositions and just purposes of the nation.
The two brigantines acquired by the Government from a generous citizen of New York, and his companions, in compliance with the act of Congress approved in May last, had, when they were first purchased, been fitted out for a high northern latitude; but the success of this noble and humane enterprise is yet uncertain.

sealing fur muffs through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privilege. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, it is made very readily an appropriation that may be found necessary as no considerable sum to form no obstacle to the proposed reduction.
I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to make appropriations for leading objects in that class of public works comprising what are usually called works of internal improvement. This authority I supposed to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts. Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as wharves and custom-houses. If ships, laden with valuable cargoes, approach the shore, or sail along the coast, light-houses are necessary at suitable points for the protection of life and property. Other facilities and securities for commerce and navigation are hardly less important, and these choices of the Constitution, therefore, to which I have referred, have received from the origin of the Government a liberal and beneficial construction. Not only have light-houses, buoys, and beacons been established, and fishing rights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers constructed, and even breakwaters for the safety of shipping, and sea walls to protect harbors from being filled up, and rendered useless by the action of the ocean, have been erected at very great expense. And this construction of the Constitution appears, however reasonable from the consideration, that if these works of such evident importance and utility are not to be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Constitution the several States voluntarily parted with the power of collecting duties of import in their own ports; and it is not to be expected that either in whole or in part, go into their own treasuries. Nor do I perceive any difference between the power of Congress to make appropriations for the construction of these works, and the power to make appropriations for similar objects on lakes and rivers, wherever they are large enough to bear their waters navigable. The magnificent Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the North and the Northwest, appear to me to fall within the exercise of the power, as justly and as clearly as the Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is a mistake to regard expenditures judiciously made for these objects as expenditures for local purposes. "The position or site of the work is necessarily local, but its utility is general. A ship canal around the falls of St. Mary of less than a mile in length, though local in its construction, would yet be national in its purpose and its benefits, as it would remove the only obstruction to a navigation of more than a thousand miles, affording several States, so well as our commercial relations with Canada, \$5,000, the breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the States bordering on the bay and river of that name, but for that of the whole navigation of the United States, and to a considerable extent also, of foreign commerce. If a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of a Southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a Northern ship; and if a steamer be sunk in any part of the Mississippi, on account of its channel not having been properly cleared of obstructions, it may be a boat belonging to either of eight or ten States. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States, there is none that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.
In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty

all encountered, that none of these measures was free from imperfections, but in their natural development and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.
For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by these measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.
By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and homeless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify us in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon, and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union.
And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the passions, and saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land.
Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that His all-wise Providence will so guide our councils as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the Union Government under which we live.
MILLARD FILLMORE.
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1850.
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FOOTY.
The Time is Short.
SHORT ARTICLES.
American (Globe) Navigation. Brother Amos and the St. Lawrence. Atlantic. The History of the Sea. The Cotton Field. Gateway of the Ocean.
WASHINGTON, December 27, 1850.
In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizens, on this subject, as in carrying into effect all other powers conferred by the Constitution, we should consider ourselves as deliberating and acting for one and the same country, and bear constantly in mind, that our regard and our duty

